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RESEARCHES UPON THE ERECTILE ORGANS OF THE FEMALE.

[Translated for the *Bos. Med. and Surg. Journal*, by WM. READ, M.D.—Continued from p. 187.]

In the naked reptiles, the oviducts are attached directly to the dorsal parietes, and are immovable and separated like the ovaries by the liver. I have never been able, up to the present time, to discover muscular fibres in the envelope, or in the stroma of the ovaries of batrachians, but at the moment of oviposition these organs, enormously developed, distend the abdominal parietes, which react, compress them and rupture the slender membrane of the envelope; the ova which fall into the peritoneal cavity are pushed by the same mechanism towards the orifice of egress which the oviducts present them, and there become engaged in a row, one after another; but, here even, the mechanism does not act regularly, except so long as the mass of ova presents sufficiently for seizure by the compression of the parietes. The last ovules often elude this action, and some days after the ovulation there is very frequently found in the peritoneal cavity of frogs, in the midst of the intestinal convolutions, ova, isolated or joined together in groups, which have not encountered the orifice of the oviduct, and have already begun to dry up, shrivel and become atrophied.

*Reptiles with Scales.*—Matters are much more favorably disposed in reptiles with scales. In the green lizard (*lacerta viridis*) the ovary, when the ova are little or not at all developed, is, in reality, very far from the orifice of the oviduct, but at the moment of oviposition, everything is just the opposite; the two ovaries, which have considerably enlarged their size, in a great measure fill the abdominal cavity, and their superior portion, at least, is as high as the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct and in immediate contact with it, below the hepatic gland. The digestive tube, almost straight, separates the abdominal cavity into two compartments, each of which is occupied by an ovary and an oviduct.

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The ovary is fixed by an ovarian ligament, which attaches itself to the lateral portions of the spine. This ovarian ligament is a muscular membrane, the fibres of which, interlaced in a network, in the middle portion of the membrane, are most numerous and most condensed towards the edges, just at the situation of the body of the ovary. These fibres envelope the ovarian vesicles quite near together where the peduncle is, they are very much separated from each other at the surface of the vesicle when that has acquired its perfect development.

The oviduct is enclosed in a muscular membrane, while a conjunctive peritoneal layer connects with the middle portion of the ovarian ligament. This muscular membrane is almost three times as large as the oviduct, which occupies the middle portion only. This mucous tube forms numerous plaits, close together and inefaceable, owing to an arrangement of its muscular fibres, analogous to that which causes the corrugations of the large intestine of the mammalia. Above, the muscular membrane fixes itself to the lateral region of the sides and the abdominal parietes, at the height of the inferior extremity of the lung. At the bottom it loses itself on the parietes of the cloaca and among the edges of the pelvic orifice of the abdominal cavity. Just at the orifice of the fimbriated extremity, which shows itself under the form of a vertical slit, and corresponds to the free border of the membrane, the superior and posterior fibres which attach themselves to the sides can draw the edges of this orifice in an upward direction. The superior and anterior fibres, on the contrary, draw the fimbriated extremity downwards, and, the two together, can dilate the orifice at the instant when the contraction of the abdominal walls, pressing on the bulky mass of the ovaries, compels the ova to engage themselves in the passage which is open for them.

*Birds.*—In the genera of birds, whose organization presents so much analogy to that of the scaly reptiles (*Ornithoides*, Blainville), the arrangement is disposed after the same type. In the common fowl, the ovary is suspended at the superior extremity of the abdominal cavity, on the left side of the spine, by a thick, muscular ovarian ligament, the fibres of which can be readily discerned by the naked eye; just at the ovarian cluster these muscular fibres disconnect themselves and envelope the capsules. Much more developed than in the scaly reptiles, they present the same general arrangement.

The muscular membrane (*mésometrium*) which confines the circumvolutions of the oviduct, attaches itself behind to the concavity of the sacrum and the posterior abdominal walls, and in front to the kidney. The opposite edge is free, and presents the orifice of the fimbriated extremity a little below the middle portion. The muscular fibres, condensed towards the free border of the membrane, spread themselves out in a fan-like shape, in its sub-

stance, and appear to constitute two systems which interlace above the orifice of the oviduct.

Of the superior fibres, some, forming a kind of round cone, insert themselves in the side next the last; the others spread themselves out in a membrane and are attached to the superior part of the sacrum, in front of the kidney. From thence, they descend towards the superior portion of the oviduct and the fimbriated extremity, which they embrace like a button-hole; after this a portion of them continue, and interlace with the inferior and anterior fibres which detach themselves from the walls of the cloaca, the coccyx and the inferior portion of the sacrum. It is easy to understand, by a mere inspection of the figure which exhibits this arrangement, how these superior fibres which are the most developed, by their contraction draw the orifice of the oviduct into contact with the ovary, and how the two kinds of fibres, when in a state of contraction, tend to bring together their fixed points, carrying with them the corresponding edges of the fimbriated extremity, and in consequence dilating this orifice.

In the pigeon, the arrangement of the parts is exactly the same, except that the muscular membranes, extremely thin and transparent, appear to the naked eye like fine peritoneal webs. It is the same, for a still stronger reason, in birds of very small size; but a microscopical examination (200 or 300 diameters) permits us to make out everywhere muscular fibres arranged on the same plan.

It is very important to comprehend clearly the *ensemble* of this arrangement of the muscular apparatus of the ovary and oviduct in birds and reptiles with scales. It is there that the ovary, independent of the oviduct, and the oviduct developed on one side only, or isolated from its congener, up to its termination, shows us, under the most simple and elementary form, the type of the tubo-ovarian apparatus peculiar to the vertebrata. In the mammiferæ, this type becomes complicated by the direct connections of the ovary with the oviduct, and by the fusion of the two oviducts, at least externally, in a portion, more or less considerable, of their length. We find there a new confirmation of this great law, that, in every species belonging to the same natural series, when we take into consideration the ensemble of the organism or the different apparatus which constitute it, we find the same type constantly, modified only by a greater or less development, and by the absence or fusing together of certain portions. Moreover, among so many varieties of form, so many complications apparently inextricable, of the tubo-ovarian muscular apparatus, we invariably find, as a fundamental element, the two systems of fibres, stretched from the posterior to the anterior wall of the trunk, at the top and bottom, which constitute the muscular membrane, so simple, of the oviduct in birds. To guide us through this labyrinth of complications, more apparent than real, it is sufficient to remark: 1st, that the muscular apparatus of the ovary, primitively isolated, con-

ounds itself with the oviduct; 2d, that the oviducts themselves, at first separated from each other by the digestive tube and the urinary reservoir, gradually approach each other in the median line, join together, and end by being confounded with each other at their inferior portion, and that the tube, which, in consequence of a constant increase of length, extends beyond the situation of the ovary, describes a terminal circumvolution which once more brings the fimbriated extremity into the vicinity of that gland. These changes modify the position of the different parts of the muscular apparatus, which otherwise would not preserve their connections and their primitive functions.

[To be continued.]

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#### SPONTANEOUS AMPUTATION OF THE ARM.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

In the middle of April, 1859, a Digger Indian got into a drunken fracas with his fellows at a *fundango*, in Penn Valley, eight miles west of this place, in the course of which he was shot through the arm, midway between the elbow and shoulder-joint, the ball severing the brachial artery. He was taken to his miserable abode among the brush, and there attended by his faithful squaw. The arm at last mortified, to within three inches of the head of the humerus, and after a while became dry and withered. At the point of connection between the lifeless and vital portions of the member, there was a copious secretion of pus. At last, an old Indian came along, and, seeing his condition, prevailed upon him to permit the dead mass to be cut off. So, procuring a dull handsaw from a neighboring ranch, he severed the humerus, leaving it protruding three inches beyond the soft parts.

The patient was soon upon his feet, and walking about this town, apparently proud of his repulsive pretext for begging. Here I had frequent opportunities for observing his condition. Healthy pus was freely discharged from around the bone, the medullary cavity of which, with superstitious care, was kept plugged with cotton wool.

About the first of March, the dead bone was thrown off, including about one inch and a half of the portion within the soft parts. The sore at this time is entirely healed, and the stump is as comely as possible.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

Grass Valley, Cal., April 18th, 1860.

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NINE cases of vesico-vaginal fistula have been operated on in the Glasgow Infirmary during the last year, by Bozeman's method; and three others in private practice there. Of the twelve cases recorded, ten were completely cured by one operation, and two were unsuccessful.

### Bibliographical Notices.

*Electro-Physiology and Electro-Therapeutics; showing the best methods for the medical uses of Electricity.* By ALFRED C. GARRATT, M.D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. "Study and search out the secrets of Nature."—*Harvey.* Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1860. Pp. 708, large octavo.

This volume, dedicated to our friend John Homans, M.D., President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, is a very full and elaborate contribution to the medicinal powers and uses of electricity. Dr. Garratt has sought, in the best authorities at home and abroad, and in their original sources, the whole literary history of his important subject, and has presented it after a manner which deserves, and we believe will receive, the careful study of the profession. It is in works like this, which come directly out of the deep interest of the authors in their subjects, and from abundant experience concerning them, that a profession gains useful and important light, which enables it to put them to the full test of practical uses.

"The progress of medical science," says Dr. Garratt, "during the past half century, has brought us into new and closer relations with almost all other departments of *physical science*; but with none, however, in so intimate and indissoluble a manner as with this of electricity. 'Hence it has come to pass,' says De la Rive, 'that the study of electricity, as it relates particularly to medical knowledge and *practice*, has become an absolutely indispensable study for every one who practises, teaches, or in any way cultivates science, and wishes to be *booked up* to the age and day.'"

Our profession cheerfully welcomes all works which have for their object to aid in its true progress. What more deserves public thanks, and professional acknowledgment and patronage, than sincere and successful study of that which deeply affects its best progress and surest success? What more noble pursuit than that science and art which have for their object physical and intellectual health? What says Johnson, the English moralist, by emphasis, in his life of Dr. Garth, concerning medicine?

"Whether what Temple says be true, that physicians have had more learning than the other faculties, I will not stop to inquire: but I believe every man has found in physicians great liberality and dignity of sentiment, very prompt effusions of beneficence, and willingness to exert a lucrative art where there was no hope of lucre."\*

\* The history of Dr. Garth's Poem, the "Dispensary," is worth notice. It illustrates what Johnson says of the character of the physician. "Agreeably to this character" (of physicians, as above quoted from Johnson), "the College of Physicians in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighboring poor." The edict was sent to the aldermen, who fully assented to it. The apothecaries rose in open arms against it, increased their prices of medicine, &c., so that, in 1688, the College voted "that the laboratory of the college should be accommodated to the preparation of medicines, and another room prepared for their reception; and that the contributors to the expense should manage the charity." The apothecaries went to work again, when a subscription was raised to supply medicines for the poor.

"About the time of the subscription begins the action of the 'Dispensary' (Garth's Poem). The poem, as its subject was present and popular, co-operated with the passions and prejudices then prevalent, and with such auxiliaries to its intrinsic merit, was universally applauded. It was on the side of charity against the intrigues of interest, and of regular learning against licentious usurpation of medical authority, and was therefore naturally favored by those who read and can judge of poetry."

And what says that earlier moralist, Cicero, of physicians? "In nothing does man so nearly approach to the immortal gods as in giving health to mortals."

What obligations are the public not under to him and to those who in wise and patient study, widen the borders of our beloved profession, and how grateful are not its true professors for such generous and valuable labors? What more honorable monument can be raised to human achievement than that which commemorates such accomplishments?

We do not propose at this time an elaborate examination of Dr. Garratt's work, but will give to our readers a brief sketch of the contents:—Chap. I. treats of Natural Electricity, its character, sources, nature, manifestations, thermo-cube, static electricity, atmospheric electricity, effects on the human organization, as it regards births and deaths, &c. Chap. II.—Early history of the medical uses of Electricity. Chap. III.—Instruments. Chap. IV.—Electro-Physiology. Chap. V.—Methods for the medical employment of Electricity. Chap. VI.—Hyperæsthesia. Chap. VII.—Anæsthesia. Chap. VIII.—Spastic Diseases. Chap. IX.—Midwifery, Abdominal Viscera, Secretions. Chap. X.—Electricity in Surgery.

The volume is illustrated abundantly by descriptions and drawings of instruments, both original and selected—by anatomical sketches, and by cases in which electricity has been employed, together with the limitations of its uses.

What has particularly struck and pleased us in our examination of Dr. G.'s work, is the patient minuteness which everywhere marks his treatment of his subject. Nothing seems to have been overlooked. Thus, in his chapter on surgery, he gives us an article on electricity in dentistry, which shows how successfully it has been used as an anæsthetic—making tooth-drawing a painless operation. And again, in the treatment of poisons by electricity, the same patience of detail appears. *Wall-paper poison* has here a distinct place. The poisonous effects of green wall-paper which is colored by arsenic, is particularly noticed; and so deleterious has this kind of paper been found abroad, that "already in Germany, and I am informed," says Dr. G., "in France also, recent laws have been enacted prohibiting the hanging of arsenic and other poisonous wall-papers; and this, perhaps, may account for the cheapness of those beautiful but baneful French papers, of flock green and velvet green with gold, that have of late flooded the American market."—P. 696. A very interesting paper lately read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, by our friend Dr. John Jeffries, shows how "sudden and unaccountable attacks of dyspepsia, and other gastric derangements," proceed from these poison wall-papers.

We close with the last paragraph of this very valuable work:—

"Medical students: our investigations in this intensely interesting field of medical lore, must now draw to a close. Let us now congratulate ourselves and thank God for this day and opportunity of seeing *understandingly* so much of this *new phase* of our noble art. I said to you in the Preface, that we were rich in the material for a systematic work of this kind, and now say again, that we feel still burdened with the untold matter that so interests ourselves, and which we desire you to know. But the original bounds of this work are already far exceeded; I therefore only will remind you, with a parting emphasis,

of the beautiful aphorism of Dr. Althaus (who, by the way, has written well on this subject), that 'it is not electricity that cures diseases, but the *physician*, who may cure disease *by means* of electricity.' In a word, it is the *method* and *skill* directing this agent, that gives the success."

W. C.

*Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology.* By J. B. CARNOCHEAN, Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Emigrants' Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the same Institution, &c. With Illustrations drawn from Nature. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1860. Part III. Pp. 81-127, inclusive.

This third fasciculus of Professor Carnochan's work is devoted to the examination and illustration of topics of great practical importance. The larger part of the number is taken up with considerations, facts, and cases bearing upon the interesting subject of Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur. The only other subject presented is the operation for "the restoration of the entire upper lip, with cases."

Upon the first class of cases, Professor Carnochan treats in the following order:—

1. "On Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur (with Plates)."

2. "Anatomical Observations on Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur (with Plate)."

3. "On the Diagnosis of Congenital Dislocations of the Head of the Femur (with Plate)."

Upon each of these divisions, some very valuable remarks are given. The first is well explained, and at some length, by the account of a case seen by the author while temporarily in London, and which was reported in the London *Lancet*, 1844, No. 27, Vol. I. The entire paper is worth reading, and the case is exceedingly well reported. Since the publication of the present paper, Dr. Carnochan informs us that he has seen "at least twenty more cases of this dislocation," in the cities of Paris, London, and New York, respectively. He is inclined to regard it as a not very unfrequent accident, and also coincides with Dupuytren in pronouncing it more common in the female sex.

The anatomical portion of these papers consists of an ingenious argument, or rather demonstration, derived from the condition of the parts concerned in this dislocation as they appear in the foetal skeleton.

The third and last portion is a clear summary of the differential diagnostic points presented for the surgeon's consideration, between *morbus coxarius* and congenital dislocation of the heads of the thigh-bones.

The concluding pages of this fasciculus are devoted to an exposition of the author's procedure in two cases where restoration of the upper lip was required. In the first instance, ulceration of a cachectic nature rendered the operation necessary, and from the character of the patient's constitution an untoward result was to be feared; in the second, true scirrhous disease had attacked the lip. Both cases terminated very favorably, and the operator is to be congratulated on his success. The description of the operations is excellent; the account is all the more interesting, because, as the operator truly says, "the resources of operative surgery are more commonly demanded to reme-

dy the ravages of disease upon the lower lip, than upon the upper. There are but few recorded instances of restoration of the entire upper lip, after destruction of its tissues; and, for want of established results, the rules, so far, are indefinite in regard to the best mode of operating in such cases." Dr. Carnochan believes the two cases in which he operated, as above mentioned, to be the only instances, thus far, in this country. We recommend the perusal of the descriptive text to our readers.

The external appearance of this number of Dr. Carnochan's "Contributions" consorts with that of the previous issues; and the illustrations are well executed—giving, doubtless, the most painfully accurate delineations of the morbid appearances and restorative results. If the amended face of the male subject of the cheiloplastie operation is not entirely Adonis-like, it is a decided improvement upon the diseased original; and in the female, the improvement is exceedingly conclusive and satisfactory—in truth, quite a triumph of plastic surgery.

In regard to accuracy of proof-reading, we regret to notice that something of the same carelessness characterizes the present issue as we remarked in former numbers; and we can only reiterate our opinion then expressed, viz., that it is a pity, where the publication, as a whole, is marked by so much elegance of preparation, and is so *recherchée* in style, there should be *any* typographical errors allowed to disfigure the handsome pages, especially when the latter are so few in number. In a work of this sort, these matters ought not to be considered of trifling moment; as the appearance of the volume, when completed and bound, will certainly be materially affected by them. It is, therefore, in none but the kindest spirit that we indicate the following errors: Page 83, fourth line from the bottom, "parieties" for *parietes*; "illium" for *ilium*, page 90, third line from foot of page; "of" for *or*, page 100, seventh line from the foot; "Seres" for *Serres*, page 108, fifth line from the top; "Rachidean" for *Rachidian*, page 108, eleventh line from the top; "Montpelier" for *Montpellier*, page 108, foot-note; "as" for *at*, thirteenth line from the top of page 111; "scirrhous" for *scirrhus*, twice, page 126, second line from top and seventh line from bottom, and the same in the descriptive text of Plate VIII; "a" for *an*, Plate VIII., before the word Ambrotype. We did not hunt up the above with any "malice prepense," they merely obtruded themselves upon our vision while reading the text—which certainly would be improved by their absence. We look forward with pleasant expectation to the continuance and completion of this very valuable work.

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### Medical Teachers' Association.

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THE Convention of Medical Teachers, according to adjournment at Louisville, Ky., met at New Haven, June 4th, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A.M., in the lecture room of Yale College, Dr. Dixi Crosby, President, in the chair, and, on motion, adjourned to meet again at 3½ o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President. The Secretary being

absent, on motion of Prof. Palmer, of Mich., Prof. H. A. Johnson was elected Secretary.

The minutes of the Convention at Louisville were read, and, on motion, a list of the delegates was prepared, from which it appeared that the following institutions were represented: The Long Island Hospital, by Prof. Austin Flint; Medical Department of Dartmouth College, by Profs. Dixi Crosby and O. P. Hubbard; Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., by Prof. R. I. Breckenridge; Savannah Medical College, Georgia, by Prof. R. O. Arnold; Medical Department of Yale College, Conn., by Profs. Jonathan Knight and Benj. Silliman, Jr.; Medical Department of the University of Michigan, by Prof. A. B. Palmer; Medical Department of Harvard College, Mass., by Profs. Storer and G. C. Shattuck; Berkshire Medical College, Mass., by Prof. Wm. H. Thayer; Medical College of Virginia, by Prof. I. B. McCaw; Atlanta Medical College, Georgia, by Prof. James P. Logan; Missouri Medical College, by Prof. Joseph N. McDowell; Medical Department of Lind University, Ind., by Profs. N. S. Davis and H. A. Johnson; Medical College of South Carolina, by Prof. Henry R. Frost; Iowa University, by Profs. D. L. McGugin and Daniel Meeker; Geneva Medical College, by Prof. Frederick Hyde; Albany Medical College, by Prof. Alden March.

The committee appointed at the previous convention to confer with a similar committee of the American Medical Association, reported through their chairman, Prof. Shattuck, a preamble giving an account of their doings, and proposing a series of resolutions, as follows:—

1st. *Resolved*, That the Medical Colleges represented in this Convention, are willing to adopt the rule, if it be recommended by the American Medical Association, that every candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine must present certificates of having assiduously studied medicine during the period of three full years under the direction of a regular practitioner of medicine, recognized as such by the American Medical Association, who shall certify to the same under his own hand, and of attendance on two *full* courses of medical lectures in a medical school recognized as regularly organized by the American Medical Association, with an interval of at least three months between the termination of the first course and the commencement of the last.

2d. *Resolved*, That the medical colleges represented in this Convention, are willing to keep a register of their students, in which shall be entered the name, the age, the period of commencing medical studies, and diploma already received, with the name of the college conferring it, and the name of the preceptor.

3d. *Resolved*, That the medical colleges represented in this Convention, allowing that the proposed plan of admitting delegates from State Societies to attend the examination of the candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, to have been successfully carried out in several places, do not think that it can with advantage be universally adopted; but at the same time they are ready to ascertain and discuss any other measure by which the admission of unsuitable and unworthy members within the ranks of the profession can be prevented.

4th. *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly recommend the American Medical Association to adopt such measures as will secure the efficient practical enforcement of the standard of preliminary education adopted at its first organization in May, 1847, or of a standard put

forth by the medical society of the State in which a college is located, and that medical colleges will thankfully receive and record the certificates alluded to in said standard, and one of moral character, whenever the profession generally, and the preceptors, will see that students are properly supplied with them.

5th. *Resolved*, That Hospital Clinical Instruction constitutes a necessary part of medical education, and that every candidate for the degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be required to have attended such instruction regularly for a period of not less than four months.

6th. *Resolved*, That the members of this Convention are ready to co-operate in any efforts by which the attention of the community and of legislatures shall be called to the importance of the endowment of medical colleges and professorships.

7th. *Resolved*, That the attention of the American Medical Association be called to the proofs, in a letter from a German Medical Professor, of the degree of Doctor in Medicine being conferred in Germany on unsuitable persons, to be used in this country.

On motion of Prof. Davis, the report was received, and the resolutions taken up seriatim.

Prof. Flint moved to amend the first resolution by omitting the words "with at least an interval of three months between the termination of the first and the commencement of the last."

The amendment was discussed somewhat at length by Profs. Flint, McDowell, Davis, Palmer, Shattuck, Arnold, Frost and Logan, after which it was rejected.

On motion of Prof. McDowell, the first resolution was laid on the table, to be taken up at a future time.

On motion of Prof. Thayer, the second resolution was adopted.

The third resolution was discussed by Profs. McCaw, Breckenridge, Knight, Palmer, McDowell and Davis.

Prof. Logan offered the following as a substitute for the whole report:—

Whereas, it is apparent that the medical colleges of the United States are not disposed to adopt the measures indicated by the American Medical Association, for the establishment of an uniform system of medical education, as manifested by the failure upon the part of a large portion (and among the number some of the most prominent) to be represented at the Convention of Colleges, held last year in Louisville, and by a renewal of the same course of action towards the adjourned meeting of said Convention, and as no action on the part of the colleges represented would be likely to effect any change in the present system of medical education, and any attempt on the part of this limited representation to initiate any reform might be regarded as an offensive assumption of power, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this body declines to act for the medical colleges of the United States.

*Resolved*, That in the medical colleges alone resides the power of effecting any desirable change in the present system of medical education, and it is only from their united action that any good result can be expected.

*Resolved*, That a committee of — be appointed to report the action of this body to the American Medical Association.

The substitute was discussed by Profs. Logan, Shattuck, Crosby, McGugin, McDowell, Storer and Palmer, and was finally rejected.

At this stage of the proceedings, Prof. Logan, of Ga., retired from the Convention, stating that he did not feel at liberty to act with it as the representative of the Atlanta Medical College.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

**SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. June 5.**—The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Crosby.

The following additional Institutions were represented:—University of Maryland, by Prof. Edward Warren; University of Buffalo, by Profs. Thomas F. Rochester and James P. White; St. Louis Medical College, by Prof. J. B. Johnson; Castleton Medical College, by Prof. E. K. Sanborn; Maine Medical College, by Prof. Nourse.

On motion of Prof. Shattuck, the third resolution was adopted.

On motion of Prof. McDowell, the fourth resolution was adopted.

On motion, the order of business was suspended, when Prof. Frost presented the following communication in regard to Medical Education in the South:—

"I should wish to be heard while I make a few remarks on the progress of Education at the South, and the advances we have made in fulfilling the requirements of the Association. The report in my hand, of the Dean of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, of the graduates of that College and their requirements, presents a total of 114 graduates—all of whom had a preparatory education, such as the Association requires. Nearly all, with the exception of six, have had good literary opportunities; some graduates of colleges, others of academies of high repute, others instructed in the classics. Even those whose studies were confined to English, have had their minds strengthened by the study of mathematics.

"In making this statement, I would not be understood to say that they were well versed in the classics; but they have enjoyed the opportunity and profited in a greater or less degree by it. Neither would I be understood to say that our graduates are all doctors. The diploma conferred is only an evidence that they have undergone a course of study; that they have been instructed in the principles of the profession, and made acquainted with the means by which they are to arrange and systematize the various occurrences presented to them—in short, that the foundation has only been laid by which they are to pursue advantageously their researches, and act for themselves. To be able doctors and successful practitioners, requires years of study and observation, and there are many who, after all this application, have never been made doctors.

"The community in which a young graduate resides, soon becomes aware of this fact; it is only after a long apprenticeship, and years of toil and devotion to his business, that he acquires practice and confidence. Confidence is proverbially a plant of slow growth, and it is only after the individual has proved himself worthy, that it is freely bestowed. Still, however, every doctor has been a student, and as such, has to endure taunts and imputations as to his qualifications. I well remember, when a student in medicine, forty-seven years since, fashionable ladies commented upon the homely appearance and neglected dress of the students of Philadelphia, and tauntingly observed that there was little to be observed in the streets but dogs and Virginia doctors! Yet from these classes of whom these remarks were made,

there came forth a Wood, Mitchell, Meigs, McLellan, Hodge, Barton, Darrach, and not to forget my own section, Dickson, Holbrook, Ramsay, and many others. Yet these young men were as ungainly as many at the present day; but they contained the gem, as many of the present day, which required only to be polished. Education has been progressive, to my observation; our graduates show their desire to excel by seeking opportunities abroad for greater acquirements. In my day, our reading was desultory and without system. My preceptor pointed to his library and told me to select my reading. My anatomical studies were pursued with a scalpel and the Dublin Dissector. Our clinical instruction was nothing, virtually. Mark the difference at the present time. Your winter and summer courses; your crowded hospitals; your private instructions, and your model plates, &c. All these speak trumpet-tongued that the work of improvement is onward."

On motion of Prof. McDowell, it was directed to be appended to the transactions of this body, for the American Medical Association.

On motion, the fifth resolution was adopted.

On motion of Prof. McDowell, the sixth resolution was adopted.

On motion of Prof. Shattuck, the seventh resolution was adopted.

On motion of Prof. Arnold, the first resolution was taken from the table.

Prof. Shattuck offered for the first resolution a new one precisely the same as the first, with the exception of the last clause in regard to the interval of time between the first and last courses of lectures.

It was discussed by Profs. Shattuck, McDowell, Flint, Arnold, Breckenridge, Davis, Palmer, McCaw, Nourse and White.

Prof. White moved that the substitute and the original resolution be laid on the table. The motion was lost.

Prof. Breckenridge called for the vote on the substitute offered by Prof. Shattuck by colleges.

The substitute was lost by the following vote:—

*Ayes*—Long Island College Hospital, Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Medical Department of the University of Michigan, Berkshire Medical College, Iowa University, Castleton Medical College, University of Buffalo, Maine Medical College—8.

*Noes*—Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Savannah Medical College, Medical Department of Yale College, Harvard Medical College, Medical College of Virginia, Missouri Medical College, Medical Department of Lind University, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Geneva Medical College, Albany Medical College, University of Maryland, St. Louis Medical College—12.

Profs. McGugin and Palmer, in voting for the substitute, explained that they did so because they were in favor of the propositions therein contained, and hoped that a distinct proposition, relating to the length of the *inter regnum* of courses similar to that contained in the original resolution, might be presented, that they might vote for it.

The motion on the original resolution was then taken by colleges, and adopted by the following vote:—

*Ayes*—Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Savannah Medical College, Harvard Medical College, Berkshire Medical College, Medical College of Virginia, Missouri Medical College, Medical Department of Lind University, Medical College of the State of South

Carolina, Iowa University, Geneva Medical College, Albany Medical College, University of Maryland, St. Louis Medical College, Castleton Medical College—14.

*Noes*—Long Island College Hospital, University of Buffalo, Maine Medical College—3.

On motion of Prof. Davis—

*Resolved*, That the Committee of which Dr. Shattuck is Chairman, be requested to report the doings of the Convention, with the resolutions adopted, to the American Medical Association.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

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### **Quarantine and Sanitary Convention.**

JUNE 14TH, 1860.—The Fourth Annual Session was held in the hall of the Mechanics' Association in Bedford St., Boston. The Convention was temporarily organized, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A.M., by the appointment of Dr. Griscom, of New York, as President, and Dr. H. G. Clark, of Boston, as Secretary.

Alderman Starr, of New York, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State represented in the Convention be appointed to recommend, for the approval of the Convention, a list of officers for its organization.

Dr. A. H. Stevens, of New York, advocated rotation in office. The motion was opposed by Gen. Wetmore, of New York, and withdrawn.

The original motion being passed, the following committee were appointed:—C. C. Savage of New York, J. M. Wightman of Mass., Dr. Ruschenberger of Penn., Dr. Snow of Rhode Island, Dr. Houck of Maryland, Dr. Arnold of Georgia, Dr. Guthrie of Tenn., Dr. Thompson of Ohio, Dr. McLaren, U. S. Army.

On motion of Dr. Gilman, of Maryland, it was voted, that the rules of the previous Convention be adopted.

Prof. R. D. Mussey, of Boston, recently of Cincinnati, was introduced by Dr. Stevens, of New York, and invited, by a vote of the Convention, to take a seat upon the platform.

Several reports, in print, from committees appointed, at the last meeting of the Convention, were then announced, and ordered to be distributed.

On motion of Dr. H. G. Clark, of Boston, voted, that those members of the Executive Committee who are not appointed delegates to this Convention, be invited to take seats and record their names as members of the Convention.

On motion of Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, voted, that those members of the committees appointed to report on certain subjects, at the last Convention, who are not elected delegates to this Convention, be invited to take seats as members.

Invitations were received to visit the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Public Institutions in Boston Harbor, and to a banquet at the Revere House on Saturday afternoon, which were all accepted.

Remarks were made by Gen. Wetmore, of New York, upon the subject of a permanent organization.

The committee appointed to nominate officers, then reported the following:—

*President*, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Boston. *Vice Presidents*, Hon. R. D. Arnold, Georgia; A. H. Stevens, M.D., New York; H. G. Clark, M.D., Boston; John F. Lamb, M.D., Penn.; Judson Gilman, M.D., Md.; Hon. Moses Bigelow, New Jersey; Hon. J. C. Knight, R. I.; Robert Thompson, M.D., Ohio; C. B. Guthrie, M.D., Tenn.; Thomas Stewardson, M.D., Penn.; Hon. Thomas Aspinwall, Boston; J. W. Houck, M.D., Baltimore.

*Secretaries*.—Calvin Ellis, M.D., Boston; J. B. Jones, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Taylor, M.D., Penn.; Ald. David C. Dadd, Jr., New Jersey. The nominations were confirmed.

Dr. Griscom, of New York, after a few remarks, resigned the chair to Dr. Bigelow, who then addressed the Association.

A motion was made and carried, that a business committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, to report in the afternoon.

The report of the Committee for the Control of the Sale of Poisons and Dangerous Drugs was read by the Chairman.

This, with several other reports, after some discussion, was laid upon the table, to be acted on at a future meeting.

Dr. Stevens, of New York, spoke upon the importance of ventilating cellars, as cases of fatal illness have occurred which could be ascribed directly to the presence of decomposing vegetable matter.

Drs. Thompson, of Ohio, and Childs, of Mass., made some remarks upon the same subject. The Convention then adjourned till 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P.M.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**—The Convention was called to order by the President, Dr. Bigelow, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P.M. After the reading of the Records of the morning session, an invitation to visit the State Prison was received from the Warden, and accepted.

The names of the Business Committee of thirteen were then announced by the President:—Dr. John Griscom of N. Y., Dr. John Moriarty of Mass., Dr. Wilson Jewell of Pa., Dr. Judson Gilman of Md., Dr. John Jeffries of Mass., Dr. Edward Mead of Ohio, Dr. E. M. Snow of R. I., Joseph M. Wightman of Mass., Dr. C. B. Guthrie, of Tenn., Dr. L. A. Sayre of N. Y., Dr. John F. Lamb of Pa., Dr. Lewis W. Oakley of N. J., Prosper M. Wetmore of N. Y.

It was then voted, on motion of Mayor Lincoln, that the several reports be taken from the table and referred to the business committee.

Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., stated that in calling for the reports there had been omitted one by Dr. Arnold, of Ga., upon "Vaccination as preventive of Variola, and the Value of Re-vaccination, with a view to the enactment of laws for the enforcement of general vaccination and re-vaccination."

Dr. Arnold, of Ga., stated that he was not aware, until that moment, that any such report was expected from him, but that he could, in a few words, express his firm conviction of the efficacy of vaccination.

Mr. Kimball then offered the following preamble and resolution:—

*Whereas*, In view of the panic existing in this and other States, in regard to the disease among cattle, known as "pleuro-pneumonia," and the uncertainty as to whether said disease is contagious or infectious, and also as to the best mode of treatment or of possible cure—therefore

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take the whole subject into consideration.

The questions as to the best form for the resolution and the kind of

Committee to whom they should be referred, were discussed by Drs. LaRoche, Hayward, Stevens, Mr. Wightman, Drs. Arnold and Jewell.

The resolution was then referred to the Business Committee.

The Business Committee having taken into consideration the subjects referred to them, presented the following resolves as their report:—

*Resolved*, That the Convention take into consideration the expediency of recommending the passage of a law in relation to poisons and dangerous drugs, as recommended in the appendix to the report submitted by Dr. Guthrie "on the control of the sale of poisons." Also,

*Resolved*, That the Convention take into consideration the report of the Committee on External Hygiene and the code of Marine Hygiene recommended therein.

These resolves were adopted.

The question of the expediency of recommending the passage of a law in relation to poison and dangerous drugs, as submitted by Dr. Guthrie, in the appendix of his report, was then discussed by Drs. Jewell, Griscom, Ordronaux, Guthrie and Sayre.

Dr. Sayre finally offered the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the various State Legislatures to pass such laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs, as in their wisdom may prove effectual in arresting the destruction of human life by the indiscriminate sale of these dangerous articles.

This was adopted.

Dr. Sayre then moved that a copy of the resolution be sent by the Secretary of the Convention to the Governors of the different States, accompanied by a copy of the report.

Dr. Griscom moved an amendment of the appendix of the report.

This amendment was discussed by Drs. Jones, Guthrie, Jewell, Mr. Shannon, Dr. Guernsey, Mr. Wightman, Drs. Griscom, Hayward, and Mr. Kimball. At 7, P.M., it was voted to indefinitely postpone the whole subject.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning.

FRIDAY, 10<sup>th</sup>, A.M.—The meeting was called to order a few minutes after 10 o'clock. Dr. Arnold in the Chair.

After the reading of the records, the Convention took into consideration the report of the Committee on External Hygiene.

Dr. Jewell moved that the resolutions appended to the report be adopted, and that the report, with the resolutions, be published in the Transactions.

Dr. Harris, of New York, called the attention of the members to certain deficiencies on page 28.

Dr. Thompson, of Ohio, spoke of the necessity of laws to protect men against the dangerous disease known as the milk sickness, derived from diseased animals.

Gen. Wetmore spoke in favor of the report.

Drs. Griscom and La Roche moved the erasure of the last line on page 6, and the first three words on the following page. Accepted by the Committee.

Remarks upon the resolutions were then made by Gen. Mather, and Drs. Griscom and Anderson.

Dr. Ordronaux moved the amendment of the first resolution by substituting the vowel *a* for "this" in the last line, and adding "based

upon the principles hereinbefore set forth." Also, by substituting for this, in the last line, "such a."

The resolutions, as amended, were then passed.

Dr. Griscom, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the report of Dr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee on Poisons, &c., be published in the Transactions of this Convention, without the appendix.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention deems it inexpedient to recommend any action by this Convention on the subject of the disease known as "pleuro-pneumonia," said to be prevalent among cattle.

3. *Resolved*, That the report on Civic Cleanliness be recommended to the Convention for adoption and publication in the Transactions, and that the Secretary be authorized to transmit a copy of the report, and a separate copy of the memorial appended thereto, to the authorities of every incorporated city in the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That the report of Dr. Snow on Registration be referred to the Convention for consideration, and recommended for adoption and publication in the Transactions of the Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of a permanent organization of this Convention, to be called the "American Sanitary Association," to report at the next meeting; and, if favorable thereto, to present a plan of organization.

These resolutions were passed separately.

Dr. Griscom stated, in connection with the third, that the Chairman of the Committee on Civic Cleanliness had arrived, and introduced Lieut. Viele, who spoke strongly upon the subject embraced in the report. He was sustained by Drs. Jewell, Bell, Guthrie, Ordronaux and Curtis, and Alderman Otis Clapp, Messrs. Halliday, Bailey and Conduit.

In connection with the fifth resolution, Gen. Wetmore stated that he should not introduce the resolution he had previously announced, as the Business Committee had already attended to the subject.

On motion of Dr. Jewell, it was voted,

That the committee provided for by the resolution should consist of five members, to be appointed by the President.

Dr. Ordronaux then offered the resolution announced yesterday.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, to be called the Committee on *State Medicine*, whose duty it shall be to report to this Convention all such subjects of sanitary reform as are not yet provided for by the Standing Committees, and also what legislation is necessary for their permanent advancement.

The resolution was discussed by the mover, Dr. Griscom, and Gen. Wetmore, and on motion of the latter was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. Griscom moved that report on Wet Docks be adopted.

This was debated by Drs. Stevens, Guthrie, Anderson and Griscom. The following substitute, by Dr. Guthrie, was passed.

*Resolved*, That the report upon the Utility of Wet Docks, be referred to the Committee on External Hygiene, with powers.

Dr. Jewell proposed that the following resolution should be laid upon the table, to be taken up this evening.

*Whereas*, At the last meeting of the Convention, after a learned and dispassionate discussion, the long-agitated question of the non-transmission of yellow fever from one person to another, was definitely settled; in order to strengthen that decision, therefore

*Resolved*, That the action of the last Convention on the question of the non-

contagiousness of yellow fever, to be found on page 45 of its Transactions, be and is hereby re-affirmed.

On motion of Mr. Halliday, the Committees which had not reported, were called upon.

Gen. Mather regretted that the Committee on Dispensaries were not able to report, and on motion of Gen. Wetmore they were discharged.

Gen. Wetmore then moved that a new committee should be formed, of which Gen. Mather should be chairman. Adopted.

Dr. Harris, from the Committee on the Supply of Food, &c., reported progress, and stated that the report should be completed during the year. It was voted that the Committee should be continued.

No report was made by the Committee on Architecture.

Dr. Haswell stated, that, owing to various causes, it had been impossible to finish the report on Tenement Houses. It was then moved and voted that a new committee be appointed.

No report was offered by the Committee on the Causes and Control of Miasmata.

Mr. Charles H. Haswell, of New York, then offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Civic Cleanliness be instructed to report a system of sewage calculated to arrest the deposits therefrom from exposure to the air upon tidal surfaces, and that they be directed to adapt their recommendations to the different conditions of harbors and rivers having extensive or small tidal volumes.

During the transaction of the above business, it was voted, on motion of Dr. Curtis, that Dr. Francis B. Fitch, of New Hampshire, be requested to take a seat in the Convention as a representative of New Hampshire.

It was also voted, on motion of Mr. Wightman, that Norris H. Halstead, Esq., President of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, and Benj. Haines, Esq., of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, be invited to seats as members of this Convention.

The Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at 8, P.M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention was called to order at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P.M., Dr. Arnold in the chair. Several corrections of the records were made, and they were then adopted.

Mayor Lincoln asked leave to introduce a letter from G. B. Emerson, of Boston, upon the waste of Sewerage. The Convention having voted to receive it, it was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of Mr. Shannon, referred to the Committee on Civic Cleanliness.

Gen. Mather moved that the Committee on Dispensaries shall consist of five. Accepted.

Dr. E. Harris, of New York, offered, as a voluntary contribution, a paper upon "Heat as a Disinfectant," and, on vote, was invited to read his essay. The communication, on motion of Mr. Shannon, was then referred to the Business Committee.

Remarks upon the subject of the paper were made by the author, also by Dr. Arnold, Gen. Mather, Dr. Bell, Dr. Guthrie, and Dr. Brown of New York.

On motion of Dr. Harris, it was voted, that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to report to the next Sanitary Convention upon the utility and application of steam or dry heat for the purpose of disinfection.

Dr. Grant, of New Jersey, moved that an addition should be made to the report on Civic Cleanliness; but this the Chair ruled to be out of order, as the subject was embraced in the registration report, already acted upon.

Dr. Grant then moved a reconsideration. This the Convention refused, and sustained the Chair.

Dr. Griscom, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the resolution presented by Dr. J. Ordronaux, for the appointment of a Committee on State Medicine, be referred back to the Convention, with a recommendation that it be passed after omitting the word *all*.

This was discussed by Generals Mather and Wetmore, Dr. Griscom, Mr. Kimball, Drs. Ordronaux and Arnold—the latter having resigned the Chair for the purpose. Finally, on motion of Alderman Wightman, the subject was referred back to the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY, June 16th.—The Convention was called to order at 10, A.M., by Dr. Arnold, but Dr. Bigelow soon took the Chair.

Dr. Griscom, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee recommend that the paper presented by Dr. E. Harris, of New York, "On Heat as a Disinfectant," be published in the Transactions of the Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee recommend to the Convention the passage of the resolution offered by Dr. Ordronaux, modified as follows:—“*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed, to be called the Committee of State Medicine, whose duty it shall be to report to the next Convention such subjects of sanitary importance, as in their judgment require investigation or legislation for their permanent improvement.”

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to report upon the subject of Vaccination, and the best method of obtaining its general application, especially in cities.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Nature and Causes of Malaria be discharged, and that the subject be referred to a new Committee, to report to the next Convention.

The report being accepted, it was voted that the resolutions be taken up in detail.

On motion of Dr. Griscom, the first resolution was accepted.

Remarks upon the second resolution were made by Dr. Harris and Gen. Mather, when Dr. Ordronaux moved that the resolution should be withdrawn. After some discussion by several members, it was decided by the Chair that this could not be allowed. The ayes and nays were finally taken upon the passage of the resolution, and resulted in its adoption. Ayes, 46; nays, 16.

During the discussion, it was voted, on motion of Mayor Knight, of Providence, that Dr. Timothy Newell, of Providence, be invited to take a seat as a member of the Convention. Dr. James Jackson and the Hon. Edward Everett, who had entered, were requested to take seats upon the platform.

The Business Committee reported the names of the members for the Committee on Dispensaries and the Committee on Permanent Organization, and they were confirmed. These will be found at the close of the proceedings.

Mr. Kimball moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the second resolution was passed.

On motion of Dr. Griscom, the matter was laid on the table, by a vote of 22 to 21.

On motion of Dr. Guthrie, it was voted that the committee be nominated in open convention. Gen. Mather and Dr. Jewell were nominated, but declined serving, and other names were substituted.

On motion of Dr. Bell, it was voted, that during the remainder of the session speakers should be limited to five minutes.

The following resolution was offered by Gen. Wetmore, and accepted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to the City of Boston for the noble-spirited hospitality and graceful courtesy extended by them to the members of this Convention during its present session.

On motion of Dr. Jewell, the thanks of the Convention were voted to the President for the amiable manner in which he has presided over it.

On motion of Dr. Gilman, of Maryland, it was voted that the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Mechanics' Association for the use of their beautiful Hall.

On motion of Dr. Griscom, it was voted that the thanks of the Convention be presented to Dr. Calvin Ellis.

The preamble and resolutions announced by Dr. Jewell, yesterday, were then passed.

Mr. G. H. Snelling, of Boston, spoke of the importance of a longer interval at noon between the working hours of mechanics, and offered a resolution, but accepted a modification of it by Dr. Jewell, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report upon the best plan for such a division of the hours of labor among all classes of the community, as shall be promotive of health.

Remarks upon the subject were made by Drs. Stevens, Griscom, Jewell, Savage of New York, Bell and Curtis.

The Convention was invited by Dr. Mead to meet in Cincinnati, by Dr. Jones in Brooklyn, and by Mayor Knight in Providence.

The following resolution, offered by Gen. Mather, was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That nothing contained in the resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee on State Medicine shall prevent this Convention from referring at any time, any matter embraced therein, to any committee or committees, nor prevent any individual from bringing proper matters before the Convention.

Mr. Elliot, of Boston, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to report a uniform plan for maps of the physical geography of cities for statistical and sanitary purposes, with a view of obtaining the construction of such maps by the several municipal governments.

Dr. Grant, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That this Convention, as one of the means of sanitary reform, urges upon the municipal authorities and boards of health of the several States to collect and carefully arrange complete statistics of births, marriages and deaths, and also of disease, meteorology, and epidemics, except in cases where this work is provided for.

It was voted, on motion of Dr. Bell, that two members, appointed by the Chair, should be added to the Committee on External Hygiene.

It was voted, on motion of Dr. Griscom, that the Committee on Civic Cleanliness be continued.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Snow, of Providence, was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of the City of Boston, for the pleasant excursion, which has afforded us an opportunity to visit these institutions, and for their princely hospitality, which we have so much enjoyed.

On motion of Alderman Clapp, it was ordered—

That the Business Committee be requested to consider the expediency of recommending a standard page, on which all reports, papers, or addresses to the Convention, shall be printed, in order that the same may be bound in volumes of a uniform size.

It was voted, on motion of Dr. Lyman, that Dr. J. B. Alley, of Boston, be added to the Committee on Dispensaries.

On motion of Dr. Bell, the thanks of the Convention were voted to Mayor Lincoln.

On motion of Dr. Jewell, it was voted that the next meeting be held in Cincinnati, on Wednesday of the last week in May. Mr. Shannon moved that a committee of ten be appointed to make arrangements. Dr. Jewell proposed, as an amendment, that Dr. Mead should be chairman. The motion, with the amendment, was adopted.

It was voted, on motion of Gen. Wetmore, that the appointments be made by the Chair.

Mr. Snelling then read portions of a paper, translated from the German, upon the effect of the climate of the United States on men. Dr. Griscom moved that the paper be referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Snelling should be chairman and Dr. Curtis a member, and that the President nominate another member. Accepted. The Chair nominated Josiah Quincy, Jr.

Members of the following Committees were then proposed:—On Tenement Houses. On Maps for Statistical and Sanitary Purposes. On the Hours of Labor. Two members for the Committee on Hygiene.

Dr. Sterling's amended copy of the report on Wet Docks, was referred to the Committee on Hygiene.

The names of the Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year were announced and confirmed.

Mr. Shannon offered the following resolution, which was accepted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be and hereby are tendered to the several individuals, societies and institutions of the City of Boston, for their kind hospitalities to the members of this Convention, individually and collectively, during its present session.

Dr. Griscom moved that the Business Committee be discharged, and that a new committee be appointed, with Dr. Thompson, of Ohio, as chairman. It was finally voted to continue the same committee, with the substitution of Dr. Thompson as chairman.

Dr. Bell offered the following resolution, which was accepted:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on External Hygiene have power and be directed to select a suitable person from each State not represented in this Convention, to aid in carrying out the objects of the second resolution of their report.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Wightman, that Dr. H. G. Clark be added to the Committee on Tenement Houses.

Dr. Thompson thanked the Convention, in behalf of Ohio and Cincinnati, for the honor conferred upon them.

After a few words of farewell by Dr. Bigelow, the Convention adjourned.

*Committee on Dispensaries*.—F. E. Mather, New York; Dr. H. Sinclair Ash, Philadelphia; Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, Boston; Dr. Judson Kimball, Baltimore; C. C. Savage, Brooklyn; Dr. J. B. Alley, Boston.

*Committee on Permanent Organization.*—Dr. Wilson Jewell, Philadelphia; Prosper M. Wetmore, New York; J. M. Wightman, Boston; Dr. J. H. Griscom, New York; Dr. C. B. Guthrie, Memphis, Tenn.

*Committee on the Hours of Labor.*—George H. Snelling, Boston; S. B. Halliday, New York; J. C. Knight, Providence.

*Committee on Maps for Statistical and Sanitary Purposes.*—E. B. Elliot, Boston; Lieut. E. L. Viele, New York; Dr. R. D. Arnold, Savannah; Dr. Ruschenberger, Philadelphia; Dr. J. B. Jones, Brooklyn.

*Committee on External Hygiene.*—Dr. A. N. Bell, Brooklyn; Dr. Elisha Harris, New York; Dr. Wilson Jewell, Philadelphia; Dr. R. D. Arnold, Savannah; Dr. H. G. Clark, Boston.

*Committee on Civic Cleanliness.* (Continued.)—Egbert L. Viele, New York; Charles H. Haswell, New York; Henry Guernsey, M.D., New York; E. M. Snow, M.D., Rhode Island; Otis Clapp, Boston; Henry Irwin, Virginia.

*Committee on Mr. Snelling's paper upon the Effects of the Climate of the United States.*—Geo. H. Snelling, Boston; Dr. J. Curtis, Boston; Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston.

*Committee on Tenement Houses.*—S. B. Halliday, New York; Dr. Josiah Curtis, Boston; Dr. W. B. Bibbins, New York; Dr. H. G. Clark, Boston.

*Committee of Arrangements for the Ensuing Year.*—Dr. Edward Mead, Cincinnati; Mayor Bishop, Cincinnati; Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati; Dr. M. B. Wright, Cincinnati; R. B. Bowler, Cincinnati; J. M. Wightman, Boston; Wm. Taylor, Philadelphia; Dr. Judson Gilman, Baltimore; R. H. Shannon, New York; P. M. Wetmore, New York.

*Committee to aid in carrying out Resolution 2d of the Committee on External Hygiene.*—Gov. Emerson, Penn.; Dr. Gunn, N. Y.; Dr. Snow, R. I.; Dr. Moriarty, Mass.; Dr. J. A. Nichols, N. J.; Dr. C. B. Guthrie, Tenn.; Dr. Thompson, Ohio; Dr. Kemp, Md.

It is stated, in the Chicago Medical Examiner, that all the Professors of the Ohio Medical College have resigned their places, and that a new organization is to take place.—A medical school, it is said, will soon be organized in Leavenworth City, Kansas, under the name of the "Medical Department of Baker University."—Prof. S. M. Bemiss, of the University of Louisville, has been appointed Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by the Governor of Kentucky.—The medical men of the Japanese Embassy, while in Philadelphia, were present at the performance of the operation of lithotomy by Dr. S. D. Gross. The operation, they stated, was sometimes performed at Jeddo, and was done after the "Dutch fashion."

The Reports of the Proceedings of two Associations in which the whole medical profession are interested, have crowded out nearly all other matter from this number of the JOURNAL.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF BOSTON.**  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1860.

DEATHS.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths during the week, . . . . .				28	43	71
Average Mortality of the corresponding weeks of the ten years, 1850-1860, . . . . .				35.3	29.8	65.1
Average corrected to increased population, . . . . .				..	..	74.3
Deaths of persons above 90, . . . . .				..	..	..

Mortality from Prevailing Diseases.					
Consumption.	Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia.	Measles.	Smallpox.
13	6	4	2	3	4

METEOROLOGY.

*From Observations taken at the Cambridge Observatory.*

Mean height of Barometer, . . . . .	29.841	Highest point of Thermometer, . . . . .	83°
Highest point of Barometer, . . . . .	30.032	Lowest point of Thermometer, . . . . .	48°
Lowest point of Barometer, . . . . .	29.400	General direction of Wind, . . . . .	Northerly.
Mean Temperature, . . . . .	66°.8	Whole am't of Rain in the week	0.465 in.

**PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.**—Effects of Disease on the Teeth. By Abr. Robertson, D.D.S., M.D., Wheeling, Va.

**MARRIED.**—On the 1st ultimo, H. M. Alexander, M.D., of Burksville, Ky., to Miss Ellen B. Alexander, of Golden Curve, Cumberland County, Ky.

**DIED.**—At Salem, June 17th, Dr. William Williams, aged 62 years.

**Deaths in Boston for the week ending Saturday noon, June 16th, 71.** Males, 43—Females, 28.—Accident, 1—congestion of the brain, 1—disease of the brain, 4—softening of the brain, 1—consumption, 13—convulsions, 2—croup, 6—dropsy, 6—drowned, 2—infantile diseases, 2—croup, 2—intermittent fever, 1—scarlet fever, 4—typhoid fever, 2—disease of the heart, 1—inflammation, 1—insanity, 1—intemperance, 1—disease of the liver, 2—congestion of the lungs, 1—disease of the lungs, 2—measles, 3—mortification, 1—peritonitis, 1—premature birth, 3—smallpox, 4—syphilis, 1—unknown, 2.

Under 5 years, 30—between 5 and 20 years, 5—between 20 and 40 years, 15—between 40 and 60 years, 18—above 60 years, 5. Born in the United States, 63—Ireland, 10—other places, 8.